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THE WAR UNITS PLAN

(FOR USE WITH 1943 FARM PLAN WORK SHEET FOR MAXIMUM WAR PRODUCTION)

This year, as never before, the Nation is dependent on agriculture for the successful prosecution of the war. Every farm will need to make its maximum contribution to production of the farm products most needed in our war effort. The war units plan is a way of measuring what each farm can contribute and a basis for assisting each farmer in increasing his output.

- Under this plan, war unit values are given to all crops and livestock products important to the war effort. These values are based chiefly on the amount of labor required in their production.

One war unit of production is the number of crop acres or the number of livestock that require approximately the same amount of labor, exclusive of seasonal peak labor periods, as is necessary to keep one dairy cow.

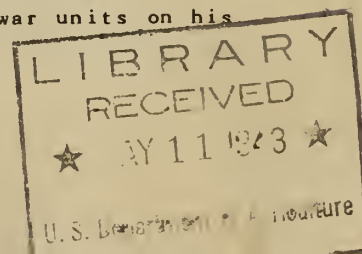
16 War Units Per Worker

As a national average each regularly employed farm operator, or worker should be able to produce 16 war units in 1943, if he has sufficient land and other resources. Our national objective should therefore be the production by as many farms as possible of 16 or more war units per worker. Recognizing, however, that many farms at present are not equipped to produce as much as 16 war units, Selective Service Regulations have suggested 8 war units as a floor for deferment purposes. On many highly mechanized farms, or farms which have been able to adopt other measures for increasing labor efficiency, one worker can produce much more than 16 war units.

War Unit Values

In the appended table the principal farm products are divided in two groups - those in Group I which are sufficiently important to the war effort to be given war unit values, and those in Group II which are not so important, and which will not be used in determining the war unit production of the farm.

The values or conversion factors provide the means of converting acres of crops and number of livestock into war units. These conversion factors are based in large part on United States weighted average labor requirements. Only the labor of regularly employed workers that is performed directly on that crop or class of livestock is included. For example, the seasonal labor usually hired for assisting the regular labor force in husking corn, in harvesting and threshing small grain, or in chopping and picking cotton is not included. Moreover, the labor for growing the feed crops fed to livestock is credited independently and not as part of the labor on livestock. Thus a farmer who bought all his feed would need 16 milk cows to have 16 war units on his farm, but a farmer who has 20 acres of corn (4 war units), 30 acres of oats (2 war units), and 20 acres of non-irrigated alfalfa hay (2 war units) would need only 8 cows to have a total of 16 war units on his farm.



WAR UNIT CONVERSION FACTORS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

	NUMBER OF ANIMALS OR ACRES EQUAL TO ONE WAR UNIT	UNIT OF PRODUCTION	CONVERSION FACTOR
Group I-A. Livestock and Livestock Products:			
<i>Beef Cattle:</i>			
1. Farm herds	10	1 head	.10
2. Feedlot	20	1 "	.05
3. Range	15	1 "	.07
4. Stocker (bought and run on grass or grazed in fields)	75	1 "	.01
<i>Dairy Cattle:</i>			
1. Milk cow	1	1 head	1.00
2. Other dairy cattle and calves	10	1 "	.10
<i>Hogs:</i>			
1. Sows to farrow, spring	3	1 sow & pigs	.33
2. Sows to farrow, fall	3	1 " "	.33
3. Feeder pigs (bought and sold during year)	30	1 head	.03
<i>Poultry:</i>			
1. Broilers and ducks	600	100 birds	.17
2. Hens, laying pullets, and ducks for egg production	75	100 "	1.30
3. Flock replacement	300	100 "	.33
4. Turkeys and geese	40	100 "	2.50
<i>Sheep and Goats:</i>			
1. Farm flocks	30	1 head	.03
2. Lambs in feedlot	160	100 "	.62
3. Range sheep and goats	45	1 "	.02
4. Milk goats	3	1 "	.33
5. Stockers (bought and run on grass or grazed in fields)	100	100 "	1.00
Group I-B. Crops:			
<i>Fiber, Oil Crops and Potatoes:</i>			
1. Castor beans	3.0	1 acre	.33
2. Cotton:			
a. American-Egyptian, Sea Island and Upland 15/16 inch and over	1.5	1 "	.67
b. Upland under 15/16 inch	3.0	1 "	.33
3. Flaxseed and soybeans	12.0	1 "	.08
4. Hemp	5.0	1 "	.20
5. Peanuts, Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes	2.0	1 "	.50
<i>Field Crops:</i>			
1. Alfalfa hay (irrigated), broom corn, corn for grain and silage, dry edible beans, green peas for processing, rice, sweet corn for processing	5	1 acre	.20
2. Alfalfa hay seed, cover crop seed, non- irrigated alfalfa hay, grain sorghum, other tame hay and seed	10	1 "	.10
3. Barley, dry field peas, oats and rye	15	1 "	.07

	NUMBER OF ANIMALS OR ACRES EQUAL TO ONE WAR UNIT	UNIT OF PRODUCTION	CONVERSION FACTOR
<i>Field Crops: (Continued)</i>			
4. Sweet corn for fresh consumption and hybrid seed corn	3	1 acre	.33
5. Wild or native hay	30	1 "	.03
6. Wheat	20	1 "	.05
<i>Fruits:</i>			
1. Plants and trees for fruit production replacement and camouflage	10	1 acre	.10
2. Small fruit and berries: Blackberries, blueberries (tame), boysenberries, cranberries, currants, dewberries, gooseberries, grapes, loganberries, raspberries, strawberries, and youngberries	.7	1 "	1.50
3. Tree fruit (deciduous and citrus)			
a. Bearing orchard (irrigated)	1	1 "	1.00
b. Bearing orchard (non-irrigated)	2	1 "	.50
c. Non-bearing orchard	5	1 "	.20
<i>Medicinal, Insecticide and Rubber Plants:</i>			
Aconite, belladonna, digitalis, henbane, pyrethrum, guayule, and Kok-saghyz	.4	1 "	2.50
<i>Wood Products:</i>			
1. Logs delivered to local mill (includes piling)	10,000 bd. ft.	1,000 bd. ft.	.10
2. Logs sawed in small mill (on farm or nearby)	5,000 " "	1,000 " "	.20
3. Hewn railroad ties	200 ties	100 ties	.50
4. Fence posts	500 posts	100 posts	.20
5. Pulpwood, fuelwood, bolts for excelsior, handles, etc.	15 cords	1 cord (4 ft. lengths)	.07
<i>Naval Stores</i>	200 faces	100 faces	.50
<i>Vegetables for fresh consumption and processing:</i>			
Asparagus (from present plantings), beets, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, carrots, chard, cauliflower, collards, escarole, green leafy lettuce, green pascal celery, green peas for fresh consumption only, peppers, kale, lima beans, mustard greens, onions, parsnips, rutabaga, snap beans, spinach, tomatoes, and turnips	1	1 acre	1.00
<i>Vegetable plants and seeds:</i>	.7	1 "	1.50
<i>Other food and special crops:</i>			
1. Honey	25 colonies	1 colony	.04
2. Tree nuts (bearing orchards)			
a. Almonds, filberts, and walnuts	2	1 acre	.50
b. Pecans (tame) and tung	5	1 "	.20
3. Tree nuts (non-bearing orchards and replacement stock)	15	1 "	.07
4. Sugar cane for sugar and syrup	1	1 "	1.00
5. Sugar beets, sugar beet seed, sorghum and sorgo syrup	2	1 "	.50
6. Tobacco	.5	1 "	2.00

Group II. No War Unit Credits*Special crops:*

1. Cantaloupes
2. Hops
3. Popcorn
4. Watermelons

Vegetables:

1. Artichokes, celery (bleached), eggplant, and lettuce (Iceberg)
2. Kohlrabi, cucumbers, horseradish, okra, radishes, and rhubarb
3. Garlic and leeks
4. Squash and pumpkins

Other crops not listed